

GREAT ARMIES LINE UP NORTH OF THE AISNE FOR NEW BATTLE; FRANCE CERTAIN OF SUCCESS AFTER VICTORY OF THE MARNE; AUSTRIANS MAKING A DESPERATE STRUGGLE TO SAVE VIENNA

COMPLETE STORY OF BATTLE AT THE MARNE SHOWS EXTENT OF VICTORY WON BY ALLIES

Effects as Valuable Morally as Materially—Germans Overreached Themselves in Their Swift Advance on Paris.

TRIUMPH MAKES FRENCH SURE
OF SUCCESS AND INSPIRES ARMY

PARIS, Sept. 15.—A new France was revealed in the battle of the Marne. The shame of Sedan and the bitter humiliations of 1870 have been blotted out, utterly extinguished. There is not a Frenchman from President to peasant whose spirit droops before Prussian menace.

However long the complete triumph of the allies may be delayed, and no intelligent Frenchman underestimates the resources of German courage, the armies of the republic will fight with the confidence of the soldiers of the Napoleon of Austerlitz and Jena, the irresistible confidence of the years when French armies were unconquerable and when the roads to Paris were choked with the prisoners and trophies of 100 battles.

This great thing has been accomplished by the gigantic struggle which extended from Paris to Vitry-le-François from September 7 to September 12, and which was composed of a series of tremendous battles along a fighting front of 127 miles. In these battles more than 2,500,000 men were engaged, more than 200,000 were killed, more than 100,000 were wounded, more than 1,000,000 were taken prisoner. The self-respect of the nation was the real trophy of the victory. France stands rehabilitated, no longer cowed by forty years of "Prussian swagging." Von Moltke was an accident. The Prussians can be beaten.

Victory Has Made a New France.

It is necessary to write of this uplift of French spirit, of the new inspiration which has sent the confidence of France swinging in a wide arc because it explains and illuminates the material and physical advantages of the great battles in which the German armies were first checked, then attacked, then hurled back over the roads they had travelled so triumphantly.

It is essential that this spirit be understood because of the effect it cannot help but have in later phases of the war in the west. France is no longer uncertain. She is calmly confident. She is no longer flinching on the defensive; she is striking boldly on the attack.

It is now possible to describe generally, comprehensively, the vast operations of September 7 to September 12 which have already been grouped in the sweeping title of the battle of the Marne. The details of these operations will have to be left to the coming of peace, and history will have no small problem in analyzing the movements of troops whose numbers stagger the imagination.

Already, however, the reports of the commanding Generals to their Governments, the observations of correspondents who sketched the devastated districts from which armies still battling had rolled northward and the graphic, thrilling narrations of wounded officers brought to the capital have enabled us here to reconstruct the story of the Marne. It is necessarily incomplete, there are gaps and hiatuses, there may be inaccuracies, but of its larger truthfulness there can be no doubt.

Even in the joy of victory, when the French mind has expanded and is already beginning to forget or minimize earlier defeats, one's first, sudden impression in reviewing the battle of the Marne is astonishment that it became possible so soon. That is not the military notion, but the popular one.

The people, depressed for more than three weeks over the constant withdrawal of the allies, hearing of nothing but a succession of reverses, were hardly prepared for such fulness of victory. By degrees the full meaning of the long retreat from the frontier has become understood and there is the most enthusiastic praise for Gen. Joffre, who is being acclaimed as another Napoleon.

The Second Stage.

The second stage of the campaign in France which is now culminating in the retreat of the German armies was the battle to the north and south of the Marne River, from Compiègne, Montmirail, Soissons, La Fère, Champagne and Vitry-le-François south of the Marne to Meaux, Chateau-Thierry, Camp-de-Mailly and Châlons north of the Marne. The principal battles of

the French aggressive swept over all this district in the five days of terrific fighting which forced the rapid withdrawal of the Germans.

One of the loveliest districts of all France, a countryside famous in song, but it will be years before the scars and ugliness of the recent struggles have been obliterated. Whole villages have been burned and thousands of peasants are gazing sadly at black debris which was once their cottages.

From reports to the Government it is clear that upward of 2,500,000 men on both sides swayed backward and forward in the Marne country before the certainty of utter ruin compelled the Germans to flee northward. Eliminating troops that guarded communications or were left to garrison important towns, the Germans were able to drive 300,000 men against the allies in the final, desperate endeavor to smash the French center.

Including the Paris army of defence, whose brilliant sally on September 7 made the plans of the German General Staff so much waste paper, the allies in the battle of the Marne numbered 1,600,000. Without the Paris 500,000, nearly 1,100,000 of French and English troops hammered back the German attack. Of the number of British troops that took part in the six days fighting it is impossible to speak accurately. It is estimated here that Gen. French commanded about 250,000.

Casualties Unequaled.

Modern accuracy of rifle and artillery fire, the persistence of the Germans in adhering to close formation and the character of their withdrawal through unfavorable country made the casualties of the Marne unequalled probably in the history of the world. The most conservative estimate is that from 20 to 25 per cent. of the armies engaged were killed or wounded. It is therefore believed that nearly 500,000 men were eliminated in the constant struggle.

There is no better way to record the very beginning of the battle than by referring to the order of the day addressed to French troops by Gen. Joffre on September 6:

"At the moment when a battle is being engaged on the result of which rests the welfare of our country it is important to remind all that it is no longer time to look behind. All efforts must be employed to attack and drive back the enemy. A force which cannot advance any further shall, no matter at what cost, retain the conquered ground and be killed on the spot rather than fall back. All efforts must be employed to attack and drive back the enemy."

There was the determination that the time had come to stand and fight. It sent a thrill throughout France.

On the morning of September 7 the German Generals in their orders of the day comprehended the fact that the decisive hour was at hand. From Vitry-le-François Lieut.-Gen. von Tschape issued this order:

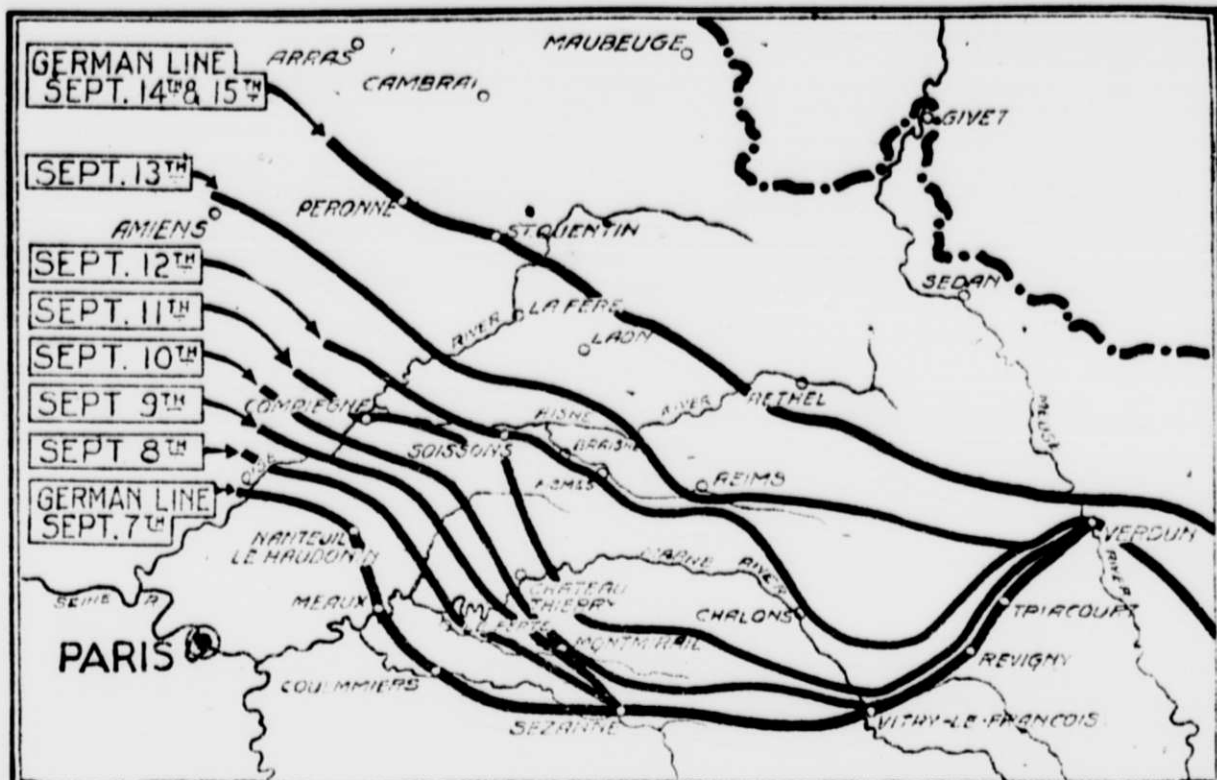
"The end aimed at by our long and painful marches has been reached. The main French forces have been compelled to accept battle after continually falling back. The great decision is unquestionably near at hand. To-morrow, therefore, the whole forces of the German army, as well as those of our army corps, must be engaged all along the line from Paris to Verdun in order to save the welfare and honor of Germany. I expect that every officer and soldier, notwithstanding the battles and heroisms of the last few days, will do his full duty and until his last breath. Everything depends upon the result of the day to-morrow."

The Crucial Hour Reached.

The situation attained by three weeks of constant retreats by the French and British had been produced. The German drive southward had failed to destroy or envelop a single army of the allies. Since the first days of September it had become evident that the great turning movement by Gen. von Kluck

Continued on Second Page.

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HOW GERMANS WERE FORCED BACK DAY BY DAY AT THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE

GERMAN FLEET FIGHTS RUSSIAN IN THE BALTIC

Fifteen of 29 Ships Engaged.
Berlin Reports—Result Unknown.

ATTACK TO OPEN WAY
FOR LANDING TROOPS

BERLIN (via Rome), Sept. 14 (delayed).—A naval battle is in progress in the Baltic. This was officially admitted by the German Admiralty this afternoon. It posted a bulletin stating that fifteen of the twenty-nine units of the Baltic squadron are now in action. It is believed here that the German Baltic squadron has finally rounded up the Russian fleet and engaged it. For the last week it has been reported that the German Baltic fleet, augmented by battle cruisers from the North Sea fleet, has been cruising in the Baltic near the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, where the Russian fleet was known to have taken refuge.

The last report received, via Stockholm, stated that the flag of Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser, was flying from the flagship of the fleet. This was believed to indicate that the Germans had determined to risk everything, so far as their strength on the Baltic was concerned, on a dash into the Gulf of Finland in an effort to capture or destroy the Russian fleet so that the way might be opened for an invasion of Russia by the sea.

NO DETAILS IN LONDON.

Naval Action in Baltic Expected, However, for Several Days.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—No details have been received here regarding the reported naval battle between fifteen units of the German fleet and the Russian fleet in the Baltic.

It has been expected for several days that a naval action would be fought there. Stockholm advices have described the German Baltic fleet, heavily reinforced, as cruising off the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia in the neighborhood of the Åland Islands.

PATHFINDER AVENGED.

Submarine That Destroyed British Ship Sent to Bottom.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Edinburgh Scotsman states to-day that the German submarine which sank the British cruiser Pathfinder off the Scottish coast was subsequently sent to the bottom by British warships.

BRITISH WAR BILL \$166,500,000.

Revenue So Far Is Only \$10,000,000 Behind Last Year.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A rough calculation made from to-night's return of the national expenditure shows that the cost of the forty-three days of war, counting from August 1, when the disbursements must be considered to have begun, is \$13,300,000 (\$165,500,000). The revenue is only \$12,000,000 (\$10,000,000) behind that of last year.

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WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE.—The allied forces on the left wing, according to the official communiqué, is in close contact with the Germans north of the Aisne and northwest and north of Reims. Lieut.-Col. Roussel, a French military expert, says that in this position the Germans have found a place for stubborn resistance. The report that Verdun has been bombed by the Crown Prince's army is denied. It is claimed in Paris that Verdun has neither been bombed nor attacked by the Germans. The only fort that has been bombed is Troyon, twelve miles south of Verdun, a defence which belongs in the district of the Meuse. The French right remains unchanged.

It is officially announced that the allies have reoccupied Reims.

GERMANY.—According to a despatch from Berlin the battle in France is still raging without decisive results. The trains in Germany are reported to be crowded with wounded soldiers who are being hurried to the hospitals at Berlin and other large cities. Gen. von Hindenburg, according to another despatch, has telegraphed the Emperor that the Vilna army of the Second, Third, Fourth and Twentieth Army Corps and two reserve divisions and five cavalry divisions have defeated the Russians in East Prussia with heavy casualties. The number of prisoners is great and the destruction of the army continues, while the spoils of war are enormous.

RUSSIA.—The Minister of War declared yesterday that the Russian army is going to capture Berlin, and that this was the task which was assigned to it by the allies in the present war. He says that the Russians have been compelled to remove the Austrians as a source of danger, but that they have not planned any general invasion of Hungary or any effort to take either Budapest or Vienna. The Russians are administering the conquered territory in Austria, but

they have made no attempt to annex it. The Russians report that they have put out of commission 60 per cent. of the Austrian fighting force and that they have taken 250,000 prisoners. They estimate that another 10 per cent. of Austria's fighting force has been destroyed by the Servians.

A naval battle is in progress in the Baltic in which it is said that the German Baltic squadron has finally rounded up the Russian fleet and engaged it. That was officially admitted by the German Admiralty, which posted a bulletin stating that fifteen of the twenty-nine units of the Baltic squadron were in action.

Gen. Baron Alexander Wassilievitch von Kaulbars has been executed, according to a Sofia newspaper, at Odessa as a spy.

BELGIUM.—Field Marshal von der Goltz announces that Brussels is to be evacuated. Premier de Broqueville says that the Belgians have been successful in their offensive operations and that they have drawn into Belgium German forces intended for the armies in France. He reports that the Germans lost 2,000 men in recent fighting.

SERBIA.—The Servians have begun their advance northward toward the plains of Hungary. They have an army of more than 150,000 to form a junction with the Russians advancing through the Carpathians. The Servian advance has so far been unopposed. Despatches from Nish report an engagement on the northwestern frontier of Serbia in which the Austrians were repulsed with loss of 10,000.

TURKEY.—In official circles at Constantinople it is reported that Turkey will not support Germany and has decided to remain neutral. A warning from Great Britain that if Turkey participated in the war she would forever be eliminated as an independent nation is said to have led to this decision. In return for her neutrality it is said Turkey will demand that the Powers recognize her rights to abrogate the extra-territorial capitulations.

GEN. VON KAULBARS EXECUTED AS SPY?

Former Commander in Chief in Odessa District Reported Put to Death.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Sept. 15.

Gen. Baron Alexander Wassilievitch von Kaulbars, whose activities as a soldier and explorer included the office of Minister of War in Bulgaria in the early '80s, commander in chief of the Odessa military district and commander of the Russian Third Army Corps at Mukden, has been executed, according to a Sofia newspaper, *Outro*, at Odessa as a spy.

Gen. von Kaulbars's military career included participation in the China campaigns of 1862, 1870 and 1873; the Turkish campaign of 1877-78, the Manchurian campaign of 1900-01 and the Russian-Japanese war in 1904-05. At the battle of Mukden his Third army was defeated by Gen. Nogai, this defeat threatening the envelopment of the Russian forces and therefore deciding the outcome of the battle.

Gen. von Kaulbars, despite his Russian military work, was of German blood. His wife, however, was a Russian, Catharine Wladimirovna Geltonkhine, and was formerly maid of honor to the Czarina.

MAY BE NAVAL BATTLE OFF PANAMA CANAL

Believed Two British Cruisers Have Engaged the Dresden.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

PANAMA, Sept. 15.—Heavy firing is going on off Colon.

It is believed that two British cruisers have engaged the German cruiser Dresden.

TAKE PRISONER IN AIRSHIP.

German Fliers Held Belgian Magistrate Held as Hostage.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15 (via London).—Two German aviators who came to earth in a Belgian village were attacked by the residents, who menaced them with hayforks and shotguns. While one aviator repaired a motor engine the other seized the village magistrate and kept a pistol at his head. Then they placed the trembling man in the aeroplane and flew away with him. What they did with him is not stated.

A pair of German officers were surrounded by French peasants after a mischance in the north of France. The Germans held off their attackers until a heavy forest gave shelter. For many hours they hid, crouching in holes like rabbits and suffering from thirst and hunger. When they were rescued by a German patrol they were nearly insane.

ALLIES AND GERMANS TAKE BREATH FOR BEGINNING OF ANOTHER GREAT ENCOUNTER

Kaiser's Troops Must Retreat Through
Luxemburg or Make Stand
on River Aisne for a
New Battle.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY ESCAPES;
REIMS IS REOCCUPIED BY FRENCH

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

THE SUN'S AND THE LONDON "DAILY MAIL'S" WAR SERVICE.

BORDEAUX, September 15.

The French and the German armies are taking breath preparatory to the next great battle on French soil.

If the Germans are able to take up a strong position along the Aisne the new conflict is expected at the end of this week. On the other hand, it is felt that the invaders may draw off through Stenay, on the Meuse, into Luxemburg.

There is increasing evidence that the Germans are demoralized. One General of an artillery division tried to commit suicide when taken prisoner by the French. Masses of every kind of material have been abandoned by the Germans, which shows that the retreat is being kept up. The French are sending forward fresh troops in large numbers.

The retreat of the Germans by the Stenay route is, however, very risky, and they may prefer to stand and face another fight.

The allies reoccupied Reims to-day and established there the headquarters of the western army.

GERMANS RETREAT FAST BUT IN GOOD ORDER.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, September 16.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:

"The German armies are retreating fast but in good order, judging by the latest news. Their front extends in a long line to the north of the Rivers Aisne and Suippes from the forest-north of Compiègne to Vienne-la-Ville, half way up the western side of the Argonne range. What the strength of the German resistance on this line will be remains the problem of the hour.

"The plains of Champagne, where the German centre lies, offer no natural position on which to base a defence.

"It is probable that the battle now in progress is no more than a rear guard action to cover the retirement of the main army to the Meuse. For the present the whole German line is intact. One of the few good roads through the Argonne district connects it with the army of the Crown Prince, which lies east of the range. This army seems to be in the most difficult position.

FRENCH LINE HOLDS BETWEEN TOUL AND VERDUN.

"It made desperate efforts all yesterday and Sunday to break through the French line of forts between Toul and Verdun. Fort Troyon, covering the gap to the north of St. Mihiel, was assailed in a particularly violent manner. The attack was, however, completely repulsed.

"The Crown Prince's army is now reported to be attempting to retire through the only available loophole in the gap between Argonne and the Meuse.

"The attempt to escape in this direction is a highly dangerous proceeding, but apparently it has been successfully effected, since the line from Varennes to Consenvoye, held by the Germans yesterday evening, is out of the danger zone of Verdun and covers further retreat across the Meuse."

VERDUN FORTS NOT ATTACKED, FRENCH SAY.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

PARIS, September 15.

The following official communiqué was issued to-night at 11:10:

FIRST: On our left wing our forces are in close contact with the enemy on the entire front north of the Aisne and to the west and north of Reims.

SECOND: In the centre our advance between the Argonne and the Meuse continues.

It is absolutely untrue that the forts of Verdun are being besieged and bombarded by the army commanded by the German Crown Prince, as has been announced by the semi-official Wolff Agency.

This city has never been attacked. The only fort which has been attacked by the enemy in this district is Troyon, which does not belong to the defence of Verdun, but to that of the Meuse district.

Troyon has been bombarded on several occasions, but